FOR MYSORE STATE

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Food & Agri. (1948) Department.

SERIES.

G.O. No. 1109

Dated

AGRICULTURE : G[illegible] [Despatch Abstract] : BONEMEAL : APPOINTMENT OF HONORARY BONEMEAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA : GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S LETTER : COMMUNICATED.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Abstract.
**

AGRICULTURE - Frow More Food - Manures - Bonemeal - Appoihtmmnh of Honorary Bonemal Adviser to the Government of India - Government's of India's letter - Communicated.

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Food & Agriculture Department

G.O. (Ms) No. ~~1190~~ 1109 Dated, the 8th October 1949

READ - the following:-

From the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, No. F.1.59/49-M dated the 17/21st September 1949.

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Sub: APPOINTMENT OF AN HONORARY BONEMEAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

I am directed to say that as the Provincial Governments etc., are aware, the Government of India have, for the last few years, been making efforts for the adequate supply of bone-meal for purposes of manuring, to the Provinces and States at reasonable prices in order to help the "Grow More Food Campaign". This was partly achieved through linking the export of crushed bones and bonegrist to the foreign countries with the supply by the mill-owners to the Government of a proportionnate quantity of bonemeal at a price mutually agreed upon by the mill-owners and the Central Government. This arrangment had, however,to be cancelled in view of the falling prices of crushed bones and bone grist in foreign markets and also to liberalise the export of crushed bones and bonegrist for earning maximum foreign exchange.

2. The demand of the Provincial Governments, etc., in regard to the supply of bonemeal has so far been only partly met and it was all along felt that the sources of this valuable manure are not being fully exploited largely because of the lack of proper guidance and directions. In order, therefore, to organise the proper production, supply and distribution of bone-meal and to afford necessary guidance and direction to the various units of the Indian Union, the Government of India have now appointed Shri C.R. Valunjkar, lately Bone Controller to the Government of the C.P. & Berar, as Honorary Bone-meal Manure Adviser to the Government of India in this Ministry. Shri Valunjkar took charge of his duties on the 22nd August 1949. He will now go round the Provines etc., and advise generally and encourage the local Governments to take maximum use of the resources of bonemeal for the purpose of manuring crops and also of the erection of new bone-mills, so as to fully exploit these resources. A copy of Shri Valunjkar's tour programmes for the various provinces etc., will be sent to Provincial Governments from time to time in advance.

3. It is requested that your Government may kindly extend their whole-hearted co-operation to the Adviser and help him in his work.

4. Extracts from a note by Shri Valunjkar explaining the policy to be adopted for the maximum and economical production of hone-meal for use as manure in order to augment the production of food crops is enclosed for information and guidance.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/ for Joint Secretary.

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THE POLICY.

The policy would be the regional decnetralisation of the industry, as outlined in the five year development plan of Central Provinces and Berar Government (copy attached) with a view to put the indsutry on a sound basis so that the -

(1) the primary bone-collector may get the optium return for his labour
(2) the agriculturist may get the hone meal at the cheaptest rate
(3) to and fro transport charges may be reduced to minimum, and
(4) the middle-man be eliminated .

With this end in view a general survey of all the privinces and States will be made with the help of local officers and the scheme will be submitted to the respective Governments on the following lines.

1. Areas and places where the bone-trade has already been organized and sufficient quantitites of raw bones are collected but are exported from it, will be marked out and bigger factories with crushing capacity not exceeding a particular tonnage say 2 to 3 thousand to be allotted. These factories will have the first right to purchase the hones collected in that area at a price fixed by the Government on a condition to supply a particular percentage of bone meal to the Government of their nominees at a fixed rate.

2. Schemes will be submitted to organise the collection of bones in areas where it is not organised through individual, co-operative or other suitable corporate agencies and these agencies will be allotted smaller units of bone crushing plants with the smallest economic unit with a crushing capacity of about say 500 tons a year.

3. Efforts will thus be made to see that within a specified period, say 5 years every district or even a tahsil, if possible, in the province has got a bone crushing factory. If the scheme works all right and the religious prejudice against the bones is compltely eliminated it may become possible for individual agriculturst or village Chamar to get his cart load of bones crushed en particular crushing charges just as in cotton areas individual agriculturst, if they want, get their cotton ginned in givving factories, keep the cotton seeds and cotton necessary for their home consumption and sell direct the rest on their own initiative.

NOTE:

A question may here be asked why should hand crushing of bones either in ~~dehk~~ dhenki or chunachakki be not encouraged:- I had tried this experiment in 4 districts of C.P. in 1938-39. But the results were not satisfactory. The reason to my mind is that men do not take up to an industry where there is noe sufficient margin. A man taking to this way of crushing cannot crush more than 50 tons in a year. If we calculate the net profit e at Rs.10 a ton 500 rupees is not an attractice return for the botheration it involves.

There are two other sides to this question -

1. To crush the bones by this method they are required to be charred which loses their weight by at least 15 to 20 per cent thus increasing the cost of production and loses its nitrogen contents by about 33 per cent which diminishes its efficiency and consequently its price as compared to bone meal from uncharred bones.

2. Bones contain about 33 per cent organic matter which is a source of valuable commercial commodities such as edible and commercial gelatine and glue. By taking away organic matter from bones for the preparation of these substances, we may only lose a portion of its nitrogen and we can supplement from other cheap sources. The chief value of bones lies in their phosphatic contents, which remain

intact even after taking out glue and gelatine. At the present movement they add to our export trade and help to help our trade balance. Under such circumstances it may not be thought wise and practicable to give positive encouragement to this side. But if any body takes to it of his own accord all possible help and guidance should be given to him.

GOVERNMENT OF CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

A FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR.
(Page 132).
Scheme No. 113.

1. Department ; Industries.
2. Scheme - Establishment of Bone-Meal Industry.

3. Brief description (indicating also developments in succeeding five year periods). The demand of the Agriculture Department for hone-meal is 10,000 tons per year. Estimated production of raw bones in the privnce is 25,000 tons of which 15,000 tons can easily be handed. The object of the scheme is to exploit fully the available bones. Initially, it is proposed to establish four big factories, one in every division each of 6-8 ton capacity of bone-meal producing 8,000 tons in all. On the basis of the experience gained in these factories, it is proposed to later to establish more factories, if possible, one in every district, each of 2 ton capacity total output being 7,000 tons of bonemal in a year. The total production would thus be 15,000 tons of bonemeal at the end of five year. The scheme is continuing one beyond five year. In order to facilitate the fullest possible use of bones in the province, it is proposed to regulate the export and use of bones under the Essntial Commodities Control Act.

4. Staff required showing scales of pay -

One organiser in Class I service on Rs. 250-250-25-350-15-425-Bar-15-455-455-15-485-15-515-15-530-20-550.
Four Supervisors - on Rs. 150-15-300.
Fourteen Managers on Rs. 70-70-75-120.

5. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year -
(In thousands of rupees).

| Item | Cost already incurred. | First year | Second year | Third year | Fourth year | Fifth year | Total | Annual commitment after 5th year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- | -5- | -6- | -7- | -8- | -9- |
| Factories.. | 4 | .. | .5 | 5 | 4 | 18 | .. | |
| (a)Capital.. | 100 | .. | 90 | 60 | 50 | 300 | .. | |
| (b) Recurring .. | 10 | 10 | 24 | 31 | 35 | 110 | 40 | |
| Total. .. | 110 | 10 | 114 | 91 | 85 | 410 | 40 | |

6. Cost of buildings for each year included in item 5 (In thousands of rupees).

| Item | Cost already incurred | 1st year | 2nd year | 3rd year | 4th year | 5th year | Total | Annual commitment after 5th year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- | -5- | -6- | -7- | -8- | -9- |
| Capital. .. | 30 | 30 | .. | 25 | 25 | 20 | 100 | .. |

7. To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable - Rough estimates of cost receipts (In thousands of rupees).

| First year -1- | Second year -2- | Third year -3- | Fourth Year -4- | Fifth year -5- | Total -6- | Annual receipts after the 5th year. -7- |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 45 | 155 | 45 |

This scheme is productive and would be self-supporting from the 4th year so the receipts would exceed the expenditure and the profit would be about Rs. 5,000 per annum.

8. Nautre of plan, equipments, stores, etc., need from -

(a) Abroad - Nil.
(b) Locally - Disintegrators, electric motors, oilengines, lorries etc.

9. Any other remarks or information: It is anticipated that the scheme will work on a profitable basis at the end of five years and then could be considered as a commercial concern. For working capital, permanent advance to be credited to the Personal Deposit Accounts of the Organiser would be necessary on the following basis:

(In thousands of rupees).

| First Year (1) | Second Year (2) | Third year (3) | Fourth year (4) | Fifth year (5) | Total (6) | Annual commitment after 5th year. (7) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | .. | 40 | 10 | 10 | 100 | .. |

This scheme has been worked out by Mr. G.R. M Valunjkar who is the planning officer for the Bone-meal scheme. The scheme will be directly under this supervision, subject to the general administrative control of the Department of Industries.

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ORDER:

Recorded and communicated.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

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Secretary to Government.

To the Joint Director of Agriculture.
To the Director of Industries and Commerce.
To the Commissioner of Food Production.
To the Director of Agriculture.
To the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
Copy to the Development Department.

/True copy/

Superintendent,
Madras Record Office, Egmore.

Sk.